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Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Sudan*

The present report is a summary of 24 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

I. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations[2]

1. TCC recommended Sudan to bring its national laws in line with international obligations through accession to international treaties and incorporating those obligations into its Constitutional Bill of Rights.[3] Sudan National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) informed that Sudan is still examining the accession to CEDAW, CAT, and the Protocol to the African Charter on human and peoples' rights (ACHPR) and recommended acceding to additional conventions.[4] AI, HRW, MPV, Redress, JS1, JS2, JS6, and JS7 recommended Sudan to consider ratifying CAT, CEDAW and its Optional Protocol without reservations in line with its 2011 UPR accepted recommendations.[5] AI and JS6 recommended ratifying the ICPPED and the Protocol to ACHPR.[6] Alkarama, ANND, Redress and JS7 recommended ratifying CAT and OP-CAT.[7] JS1 recommended ratifying the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.[8]

2. HRW recommended ratifying the Rome Statute of ICC.[9] MPV recommended Sudan to ratify the Second OP-ICCPR, aiming to abolish the death penalty.[10]

3. JC recommended Sudan to uphold CERD, ICCPR, ICESCR and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the crime of Genocide, to which it is a party of.[11]

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

4. JS6 observed that Sudan's 2005 Interim National Constitution (INC) provides that all human rights treaties ratified by Sudan are part of it. But a number of laws infringe on fundamental rights and freedoms. In January 2015 a number of amendments to the INC were passed in breach of the required procedure.[12] NCHR observed that Sudan did not implement accepted recommendations concerning the amendment of some laws and recommended revising national legislation to be in conformity with the Constitution, and enact new legislation to protect the rights guaranteed by the Constitution.[13] JS5 urged Sudan to amend the Access to Information Act of 2015.[14] JS6 recommended Sudan to Repeal the Publications Act or amend it in line with international law and standards.[15] NCHR, AI, HRW, Alkarama and FLD urged amending the National Security Act 2010, the Press and Printing Act 2009, the Voluntary and Humanitarian Work Act 2006, and the Criminal Act 1991, to ensure that they do not restrict the rights to the freedom of expression, association and assembly.[16] Alkarama also recommended repealing the 2007 Armed Forces Act, and the 2008 Police Act.[17] NCHR, Alkarama and ANND observed that an amendment introduced to the Armed Forces Act in 2013, granting military tribunals jurisdiction to try civilians and recommended repealing those laws.[18]

5. JS6, JS7, TCC and NCHR recommended Sudan to review national laws to bring them in line with international human rights instruments to which Sudan is a state party to.[19] JS6 recommended Sudan to establish a mechanism for independent and unrestricted visits to places of detention.[20]

6. AI and JS6 called for the incorporation of a comprehensive definition of torture in national legislation in line with international standards.[21]

7. TCC observed that the 2009 National Security Service Act (NSSA) and the 1991 Code of Criminal Procedure provide for detention without timely judicial recourse are

contrary to the provisions of the CPA. TCC recommended revising the legal framework, amend laws that are inconsistent with democratic elections and reform the National Elections Commission.[22]

8. Redress urged repealing constitutional amendments that repealed Article 151 (2) and (3) of the 2005 INC, which shifted powers towards the National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS) other than intelligence functions.[23]

9. AI and JS6 observed that in 2015, Sudanese parliament approved a controversial amendment to Article 151 of the INC that regulates the role of the NISS which transformed the NISS into a regular armed force, with powers of arrest and detention with no accountability. They recommended Sudan to repeal this amendment, including through the establishment of a judicial oversight mechanism.[24] Redress noted that Sudan's legal system provides neither adequate custodial safeguards nor adequate monitoring mechanisms.[25] Redress and JS6 recommended reforming the 2010 NSSA by removing law enforcement functions from the NISS.[26] CIVICUS recommended amending or repealing provisions criminalizing legitimate forms of freedom of expression, abolish provisions of the Armed Forces Act empowering military courts to adjudicate freedom of expression offences and abolish provisions of the Press and Printed Materials Act.[27] Redress, CIVICUS and JS6 recommended repealing all provisions that grant immunities to the police, NISS, armed forces, Rapid Support Forces and other security forces from criminal prosecution in the National Security Act and the Police Act.[28] Redress recommended making torture a criminal offence subject to adequate punishments.[29]

10. JS2 noted Sudan did not accept previous recommendations to reform NSSA (2010) and did not amend its laws on marriage, custody, divorce, property rights, and indecency in compliance with international human rights law and as previously accepted recommendation.[30]

11. AI recommended Sudan to repeal all legislation that allows for the application of corporal punishment.[31] CRIN observed that sentencing in courts must heed the Child Act 2010 which prohibits whipping children. The Act does not prohibit other forms of corporal punishment, such as amputation.[32] JS6, ECLJ, JC and MPV recommended harmonizing the Criminal Law Act with the Interim Constitution to ensure religious freedom and repeal Articles 125-126.[33] AI recommended Sudan to abolish the criminalization of apostasy.[34] JS6, JS7 and MPV noted that women, particularly those from ethnic or religious minority groups, are regularly charged with public indecency under Article 152 of the Penal Code. They recommended Sudan to repeal parts of Article 152 and other public order law provisions and repeal all laws that discriminate against women to ensure conformity with international standards.[35] CIVICUS and JS6 also recommended amending the 1991 Penal Code and the 1991 Criminal Procedure Act.[36]

12. CRIN recommended raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility.[37]

13. MPV recommended Sudan to raise the minimum marriage age to 18 years old.[38]

14. JS6 stated that there is no law explicitly criminalising the practice of female genital mutilation and recommended Sudan to criminalise violence against women and marital rape and prosecute those responsible and ensure that women victims of violence have access to protection and reparation measures.[39]

15. SHRI recommended Sudan to bring its "hudud" offences legislation in line with human rights and urged that those penalties are applied to Muslims exclusively.[40]

16. MPV recommended Sudan to repeal laws criminalizing homosexuality and private sexual conduct between consenting adults and ensure that LGBTI individuals are not arrested on grounds of sexual orientation and/or gender identity.[41]

17. Alkarama recommended Sudan to bring the Anti-Terrorism Act, the rules of procedure of the special courts in conformity with the relevant international standards.[42]

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

18. NCHR reported on the adoption of its 2014-2018 strategy. AI, JS6 and Alkarama claimed that the support from the Government or the international community was not up to the human rights challenges which require a widespread presence. They pledged for more resources to enable NCHR fulfil its mandate. They welcomed the establishment of NHRC but noted that the NHRC structure and mandate need to be in compliance with the Paris Principles, especially in terms of independence, pluralism and effectiveness in investigating human rights violations.[43]

19. Redress noted the absence of a clear anti-torture policy with necessary legislative and institutional reforms, independent complaints bodies and a strong judiciary or NCHR. Redress recommended developing a comprehensive anti-torture policy in addition to thorough institutional reforms of the NISS and the police, particularly by confining NISS to an intelligence service.[44]

20. JS2 noted that the government initiated a 'national dialogue' but did not create a favourable atmosphere.[45]

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

Cooperation with special procedures

21. SHRI, CIVICUS and JS7 recommended extending a standing invitation to human rights special procedures to assist the government with human rights reforms.[46] CIVICUS recommended inviting the SRs on Human Rights Defenders, Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association and Independence of Lawyers and Judges.[47]

22. Alkarama reported that Sudan has constantly refused the visit of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.[48]

23. HRW called for the extension of the mandate of a Special Rapporteur on Sudan, and for the creation of OHCHR inquiry missions, to investigate human rights violations in Darfur, Southern Kordodan and Blue Nile.[49]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

24. MPV stated that Criminal Law Act 1991 restricts religious freedom and used as a pretext for discrimination against all those with alternative religious beliefs contrary to the 2005 INC where apostasy in not criminalized.[50] SHRI pointed out issues of discrimination in the Personal Status Law establishing the rules of inheritance according to Islamic law.[51]

25. MPV noted that LGBTI citizens face several forms of discrimination. Homosexuality is punishable under Sections 148 and 152 of the Penal Code. Death penalty is the punishment for sodomy and is still being enforced in Sudan. They recommended Sudan to promote the rights and freedoms of all LGBTI citizens. They recommended Sudan to provide training to prevent discrimination against LGBTI people.[52]

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

26. JS6 and MPV reported that courts have continued to pass death sentences, some in absentia. They recommended an immediate moratorium on death sentences with a view to abolish the death penalty.[53]

27. HRW, Redress, AI, JS2, JS6 and JS7 noted that Sudan failure to implement previous recommendations related to Darfur and the peace agreement resulted in the deterioration of the situation since 2014. They also reported on indiscriminate aerial bombing of civilians in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile in violation of international humanitarian and human rights law. They recommended Sudan to immediately halt indiscriminate attacks against civilians, disband the Rapid Support Forces, allow humanitarian access to all areas and investigate the deployment of cluster bombs by Sudanese army.[54] They also recommended Sudan to stop bombing civilians.[55] ECLJ and JC stated that government warplanes have targeted the people of the Nuba Mountains forcing them to hide.[56]

28. HRW, JS2 and JS7 were concerned that rape crimes continued to be used as a weapon, with allegations about the rape of 200 women in 2014 in Tabit, Darfur by SAF which were not investigated thoroughly or punished. They recommended Sudan to establish an independent investigation into those cases, and on other reported cases of extra-judicially killings of suspected SPLM supporters, ethnic Nubans and Christians, including women and children by the SAF and allied militias who are involved in.[57]

29. Redress noted that massive human rights violations, including torture, were documented in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. Redress recommended halting violations of international standards during the ongoing armed conflicts.[58]

30. NHRC, JS6, JS7 and AI noted that since 2011, Sudanese security forces have used excessive force, to disperse demonstrations killing many people. They recommended Sudan to ensure that security forces refrain from using excessive force against peaceful demonstrators, and that allegations of unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment are investigated by an independent authority and perpetrators are prosecuted in accordance with international standards.[59] NCHR recommended the publication of the report of the Commission of inquiry into the events of September 2013.[60]

31. Alkarama reported that in 2013 at least 700 persons were arrested and many killed during peaceful protests.[61] NCHR, AI, JS2, JS6 and JS7 reported that the NISS conducted arbitrary arrests and detentions without charge or trial of political activists and senior political opposition leaders. In 2014, three leading opposition leaders were arrested and detained.[62] JS6 recommend Sudan to ensure that due process is respected.[63] JS7 noted that activities of the opposition continue to be severely restricted. They recommended a review of the NISS powers, and the removal of all barriers hindering the work of politicians and human rights defenders.[64] CIVICUS, JS2, JS5, ANND and FLD reported that HRDs have been held incommunicado for extended periods, without legal representation, and family visits.[65]

32. JS6 noted that Article 33 of the INC prohibits torture but fails to prohibit cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and the 1993 Act on evidence obtained through torture lacks clarity as Sudan has not reformed its laws to prohibit torture in line with international standards. HRW, Redress and Alkarama documented cases of torture and abuse of political detainees and reported that NISS operates with total impunity. They recommended Sudan to end mistreatment of detainees, investigate allegations of torture, and death in detention, and prosecute those responsible.[66] NCHR considered the situation in prisons not compatible with the minimum standard rules for the treatment of prisoners.[67] JS6 also recommend abolishing all corporal punishments.[68]

33. GIEACPC reported that corporal punishment of children is lawful in Sudan, despite repeated recommendations to prohibit it. They urged the Working Group to recommend Sudan to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings including homes.[69]

34. JS6 observed that Sudanese law recognises stoning, amputation, cross-amputation and lashing. Lashing penalties are routinely implemented after a summary hearing raising serious concerns about the right to fair trial.[70] HRW observed that Sharia law sanctions continued in violation of international prohibitions on cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and are applied disproportionately to women and girls. Sudanese women are routinely arrested and tried for wearing trousers or refusing to cover their hair. They recommended abolishing the penalty of death by stoning, and end corporal punishment for adultery crimes.[71]

35. CRIN observed that life imprisonment, corporal punishment and death penalty remain lawful for offences committed before the age of 18. CRIN recommended reviewing all cases of life imprisonment sentences for offences committed before the age of 18.[72]

36. ANND recommended strengthening legislative framework and institutional mechanisms in the fight against discrimination and VAW by adopting a strategy.[73] MPV reported that the Sudanese Government failed to address rape and sexual violence.[74] MPV and JS3 reported that spousal rape and domestic abuse against women are largely unreported. Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting (FMG/C) remained widely practiced. They recommended Sudan to support anti-FGM/C educational campaigns and consider a legislation to prohibit and criminalize FGM/C.[75]

37. Redress noted that Sudan separated the definition of rape from adultery in Article 149 of the Criminal Act of 1991 and inserted an offence of sexual harassment in Article 151(3). It recommended amending Article 149 to set out aggravating factors for officials who abuse their position, and Article 151 (3) by removing text that may result in prosecution of women; Redress recommend that authorities punish rape and/or sexual harassment and place suspects under the jurisdiction of ordinary courts.[76]

38. ANND was concerned that despite the Child Law 2014 setting the legal age of children at 18, the Personal Code states the age of child marriage is 14 years.[77] JS3 noted that women are required to have a guardian in marriage contracts and recommend enacting laws that prohibit child and forced marriage, setting the age of marriage at 18 for both girls and boys.[78]

39. JS6 stated that refugees and asylum seekers remained at risk of trafficking by trafficking gangs.[79]

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

40. HRW, Alkarama, JS2 and JS6 observed that the year 2015 marked the 10-year anniversary since the Security Council Resolution 1593 referred the situation in Darfur to ICC, while the authorities have refused to collaborate with the ICC to date. They recommended Sudan to fully cooperate with international mechanisms of accountability, including the ICC, in order to ensure that those responsible for international crimes committed in Darfur are brought to justice and that victims obtain reparation.[80] JS4 recommended Sudan to revoke immunity laws for state agents, regardless of their official status or function.[81]

41. HRW was concerned that Sudan has made no tangible progress in accountability for crimes committed in Darfur since 2003.[82] AI, ANND, JS2, JS6 and HRW recommended Sudan to establish an independent judicial enquiry and investigate the killings of protesters, and other human rights violations that occurred during the September 2013 demonstrations,

including when they belong to groups under State control, and ensure that those responsible are held accountable.[83] JS2 stated that the government report did not identify perpetrator although strong evidence that Janjaweed renamed Rapid Support Forces operating officially under NISS were involved.[84]

42. AI confirmed that government forces have committed war crimes against civilians in South Kordofan.[85] JS6 recommended Sudan to ensure that forces under State control immediately end all indiscriminate attacks against civilians in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states.[86] HRW, Redress, AI, JS2, JS6 and JS7 recommended Sudan to immediately prosecute perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity.[87]

43. JS6 noted that over the past four years the NISS has used its powers of arrest without charge to arbitrarily detain scores of perceived opponents and other people with real or perceived links to the rebel movements often targeted because of their ethnic origin. The NISS routinely holds detainees incommunicado and without charge for prolonged periods. The NISS used different tactics to frighten political opponents and activists.[88] CIVICUS and Alkarama urged releasing those arbitrarily detained and recommended that all cases of extra-judicial killings and excessive use of force by security forces during demonstrations be immediately and impartially investigated.[89]

44. NCHR considered the complexities of lifting immunity is one of the biggest obstacles to justice in Darfur and in other parts of the country.[90]

45. Redress note absence in criminal accountability for torture. The lack of investigations and prosecutions of serious violations such as torture led ACHPR to conclude that Sudan's legal system does not provide effective remedies for victims of human rights violations.[91] JS6 recommended Sudan to ensure that confessions extracted under torture are not accepted by courts.[92]

46. JS5 observed that the latest constitutional amendments have opened the door for new violations such as the establishment of special security forces under NISS. Special courts are mainly targeted at political opponents, particularly the anti-terrorism courts. Since its establishment more than 200 people considered opponents to the Government were sentenced to death without due process. These courts violate all warranties guaranteed by the transitional Constitution and the code of criminal procedure and Evidence Act.[93]

47. JS6 recommended Sudan to ensure that all detainees are brought before a judge within 48 hours to review the legality of their detention.[94]

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

48. JS1 noted that in the first cycle Sudan accepted recommendations on gender equality and women's equal rights, and on steps to amend/repeal all discriminatory provisions in the Sudanese Nationality Act of 1994. However, children can only acquire citizenship from their Sudanese mothers through an application process, whereas children of Sudanese fathers acquire Sudanese citizenship automatically. They urged Sudan to ensure that its national laws, policies and practices fully comply with CRC.[95]

49. JS5 noted that in 2011, Sudan established a special unit called the "Cyber Jihadist Unit" with computer spyware to spy on government opponents, journalists, and human rights activists. They recommended Sudan to prevent the use of private surveillance industry products to facilitate human rights abuses and lift restrictions on freedom of expression online.[96]

5. Freedom of movement

50. NCHR observed that opposition leaders and some civil society activists were prevented from leaving the country without legal reasons, contrary to the Constitution.[97]

6. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

51. JC and SHRI noted that Sudan took positive measures to maintain equilibrium among different religious groups.[98] JC, ECLJ, SHRI, JS5, JS6 and JS7 noted that Sudan accepted recommendation 84.5 to adopt legislation and measures allowing the free practice of religion. They reported that there has been interference with church buildings; expulsion of foreign Christians; and litigation against Christians. They recommended Sudan to bring its policies, legislation and constitution in line with the INC and human rights law. They also stated that despite recommendations to abolish the 1991 Penal Code's criminalisation of apostasy and cease to apply Sharia law to non-Muslims, the law is still in force. Sudan's apostasy law contravenes with the provisions of the INC. They urged the UPR Working Group to recommend abolishing the apostasy law and take concrete action to end discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities.[99] SHRI, ADF and JC observed discrimination against Christians by the government. They recommended Sudan inter alia, to end the imposition of Sharia law on non-Muslims, abolish the crimes of apostasy and blasphemy, and allow the issuance of building permits for churches. They reported discrimination in approving the construction of churches. They claimed that permits are often denied for public assemblies.[100]

52. JS6 stated that Sudanese authorities disproportionately apply ill-defined criminal offences, known as "public order" which forbid, inter alia, "indecent and immoral" acts, against women and girls, particularly from marginalised ethnic groups in Sudan often practiced discriminatorily and arbitrary.[101]

53. JS2 noted the NISS prohibited public debate on corruption in media. Instead the NISS confiscated newspapers and imposed self-censorship on them and harassment of journalists continued. They recommend protecting and enhancing freedom of expression.[102] JS5 MPV, JS7 and JS6 observed that censorship is dictated by government authorities, arising from the oppressive atmosphere in which journalists are forced to operate, an atmosphere bolstered by the wide-ranging powers granted to the authorities, and supported by laws and regulations that violate international human rights standards. They stated that since 2012, the NISS has become increasingly powerful in Sudan committing violations such as arbitrary closure of press organizations and the unlawful arrest and detention towards journalists, activists, and protesters. They noted that press and media organizations are constantly monitored and shut down for censorship reasons. TV and access to electronic media sites has also been blocked, newspaper companies are often banned from printing.[103] AI, FLD, ANND, RWB/RSF, JS5 and NCHR, HRW and Alkarama stated that despite accepted previous UPR recommendations to ensure freedom of the media, the government increased restrictions on the media. They reported that in May 2015 a presidential decree was issued to ban publishing news reports or statements that threaten national security. They recommended Sudan to ensure the full exercise of the freedom of expression, opinion, association, and peaceful assembly.[104] JS5, RWB/RSF and NCHR recommended Sudan to immediately lift censorship on media. They recommended ending impunity for those who threaten the safety of journalists, and allow them to conduct their work harassment and torture and include protection for journalist in the Press and Publication Act and investigate cases of violence against women journalists and secure access to justice. They were concerned with the presidency message issued to journalists warning them to stay within "red lines". They observed that 14 newspapers were banned on 16 February 2015 and the printed copies unjustifiably confiscated without. In 2014 alone, the office of the prosecutor disclosed that 256 charges had been filed against journalists and newspaper.[105] CIVICUS and JS2 recommended Sudan to reinstate all media outlets unwarrantedly closed; cease the practice of confiscating and censoring print media and take more steps towards enhancing freedom of expression.[106]

54. MPV reported that in 2015 alone, there was an alarming rate of arrests, detentions, and ill treatment of community leaders, including congress members, lawyers, and political rights activists.[107] JS6 noted that authorities imposed heavy restrictions on opposition and its members, among others, by denying permission or cancelling events and detaining members, including senior party leaders. They were concerned with the President decree No.158 of 6 April 2014, forbidding political parties from organizing meetings in their own venues without an advanced 48 hours permission. Authorities have imposed severe restrictions on the operation and mandate of civil society organizations and a number have been forcibly closed.[108] CIVICUS, JS2, JS5, ANND and FLD reported on the accepted UPR recommendation of on the engagement with civil society, that the period between 2014 and 2015 witnessed diminishing of space available for civil society organizations and activists. They were deeply concerned by overbroad and restrictive law which place undue limitations on the legitimate work of civil society organizations (CSOs) as well as the discriminatory application of these laws to close independent CSOs.[109]

7. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

55. ANND noted that unemployment among youth increased from 23.6% in 2010 to 24.5% in 2013. They recommended adopting a development strategy prioritizing productive sectors, ensuring sustainable employment generation and prioritize the adoption of a national employment policy and targets.[110]

8. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

56. NCHR reported on the poor standard of living of the average citizens due to hiking prices of goods and services.[111]

57. JS2 reported on the implementation of accepted recommendations on strategies and plans for reducing poverty, and rehabilitating agriculture and infrastructure. They noted that Sudan lost 75% of its budget as a result of South Sudan separation. They recommended redirecting the focus of budget allocations from the security sector to social and productive sectors.[112] ANND observed that half of Sudan's population was living below the poverty line. They recommended a national strategy to develop productive sectors and adopt a new approach to poverty reduction addressing root causes of inequalities.[113]

58. ANND recommended lifting suspensions and restrictive measures hindering the international community humanitarian services, unblocking the routes for humanitarian assistance in Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile and halting further regressive measures.[114]

59. JS4 observed that human rights violations related to land use and administration have emerged as a root cause of conflicts especially in Nuba Mountains, Blue Nile and Darfur. They recommended Sudan to cease the practice of forced relocation, adopt a policy incorporating the human right to adequate housing and redress forced eviction and apply reparations for victims.[115]

9. Right to health

60. NCHR reported that Sudan did not allocate sufficient resources for health. The health sector is also suffering from sweeping immigration of staff as a result of poor working environment and low salaries.[116] JS2 noted that only 7% went to agriculture, industry, education and health sectors. They reported that Sudan will not be able to achieve the Millennium Goals on child mortality, while malnutrition is the main cause of child deaths.[117] ANND observed that maternal mortality rate is 360/100,000 per live births. They recommended allocation of sufficient financial resources to the health sector.[118]

61. ANND observed that a total of 34% of Sudan's population rely on unimproved drinking water, out of which 3% relying on completely untreated surface water.[119] JS2

noted that only 50 % of the rural population in Sudan enjoyed access to clean water. They recommended developing an action plan to ensure access to clean drinking water.[120]

62. JS3 noted that only 5% of girls and 11% of boys have comprehensive knowledge on HIV/STDs and their modes of transmission. JS3 recommended Sudan to adopt a national HIV/AIDS awareness campaign and ensure access to appropriate HIV/AIDS education.[121]

10. Right to education

63. NCHR stated that dropout is an impediment to the right to education. They observed that schools in remote villages and urban periphery lack buildings, books and qualified teachers. They recommended increased allocations for education in the general budget.[122]

64. ANND and JS2 noted that in its first cycle review, Sudan accepted recommendations among others to ensure education for all children in public schools, four decades of war in Sudan left around three million children out of schools in 2014. Illiteracy is as high as 36% among males and 47% among females. Drop outs and illiteracy are high due inter alia, to conflicts and internal displacement.[123]

65. ANND noted that more than three million children deprived of their schooling in Darfur Blue Nile and South Kordofan. In addition, only one third of the 50000 refugee children hosted from South Sudan, receive any education. They recommended focusing reform efforts on inter alia, increasing and maintaining enrolment rates and restructuring the public budget and prioritizing education.[124]

11. Minorities and indigenous peoples

66. AI noted widespread suppression of non-Muslim and Muslim minority groups.[125]

67. JS2 reported that the Indigenous People Economic, Social and Cultural rights were violated with denied access to trade markets. Shops in town centres allocated to particular groups are intentionally denied to the indigenous population. They recommended Sudan to protect ethnic and religious minorities, apply equal citizenship rights and prosecute perpetrators of these fundamental rights violations.[126]

68. JC noted that the government carried out deliberate attacks against the Nuba people also known as the Nuba Mountains comprised of dozens of tribes. Nuba people are looked down upon by those of Arab descent, and have consequently experienced ethnic cleansing.[127]

12. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

69. NCHR stated that Sudan is one of the largest refugee-receiving countries in the world with 676362 estimated refugees in 2014.[128]

70. JS6 observed that the new Asylum Regulation Act was passed in 2014 strengthened legal protection for refugees and individuals in need of international protection in Sudan. However, law enforcement and judicial authorities did not consistently apply the new provisions and individuals seeking international protection were detained and are at risk of refoulement for entering Sudan illegally.[129] JS6 recommended Sudan to guarantee the right to non-refoulement and ensure all law enforcement authorities are notified of Sudan's international obligations.[130]

13. Internally displaced persons

71. NCHR reported that authorities estimated the number of internally displaced persons to 2,732,242 across 11 States and in 131 go camp. There are 4.89% in Darfur. NCHR considered that many camps lack basic rights.[131] AI noted that conflict erupted in South

Kordofan in June 2011 and four months later, in Blue Nile forced the displacement of over half a million people.[132] JS4 reported that over 450,000 people fled their Darfur homes in 2014. The conflict added at least 100,000 IDPs in 2015. Most of the newly displaced moved into camps already hosting over 2 million IDPs, increasing demands for under-resourced basic services in urban concentrations where IDPs typically seek refuge. In 2013, the security forces raided and demolished 1,000 homes without prior notice and displaced more than 5,000 IDPs from Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile in Fashoda, west Omdurman. They recommended Sudan to immediately halt the practices of demolishing and forcible eviction.[133]

14. Right to development

72. NCHR recommended taking measures to combat corruption.[134]

73. NCHR reported that the sanctions on Sudan have negatively impacted development and the enjoyment of the citizens of their rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development. They urged the international community to work on lifting unilateral coercive measures imposed on Sudan.[135]

74. JS4 recommended Sudan to pursue a balanced approach to rural and urban development and recommended reforming legislation and practices in accordance with international human rights instruments and the INC.[136]

15. Human rights and counter-terrorism

75. JS5 observed that Sudan has revised a number of current laws in line with the constitution and relevant international conventions, but neglected the 2001 Anti-Terrorism Act that was issued by a temporary order. The Anti-terrorism law breaches the high standard of evidence required according to basic rules in penal laws.[137]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva, (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
Alkarama	Alkarama Foundation, Geneva, (Switzerland);
ANND	Arab NGO Network for Development, Beirut, (Lebanon);
CIVICUS	World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg, (South Africa);CRIN Child Rights International Network, London, (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
ECLJ	The European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg, (France);
FLD	Front Line Defenders – The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Dublin (Ireland);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva, (Switzerland);
JC	Jubilee Campaign, Fairfax, VA, (USA);
NCHR	National Commission for Human Rights, Sudan, (Sudan);
MPV	Muslims for Progressive Values, LA, CA, (USA);
Redress	Redress, London, (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
RWB/RSF	Reporters Without Borders, Paris, (France);

SHRI	Sudanese human rights initiative (SHRI), Khartoum, (Sudan);
TCC	The Carter Center, Atlanta, (United States of America).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights and the Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, Eindhoven, (Netherlands);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Our Rights Group (ORG) on behalf of Asmaa Society for Development, Sudanese Human Rights Monitor's (SHRM), Awn Center, Sudanese Development Initiative(Sudia), Sudanese Solidarity Committee, Sudanese Organization for Research & Development (Sord) and Seema, (Sudan);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Sexual Rights Initiative in partnership with Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights, The Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights, The Federation for Women and Family Planning, Akahatá and Coalition of African Lesbians, Ottawa (Canada);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Habitat International Coalition, the Sudanese Human Rights Monitor, Social Peace Initiative for Darfur Housing and Land Rights and Nuba Mountains International Association Sudan, (Sudan);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Association for Progressive Communications (APC) and Alternatives International, Johannesburg (South Africa);
JS6	Joint submission 2 submitted by: African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies (ACJPS) located in NY, London, and Kampala , International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Paris (France) , and International Refugee Rights Initiative (IRRI) NY, Oxford and Kampala, (Uganda);
JS7	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Christian Solidarity Worldwide, New Malden, (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Christian Solidarity Worldwide Nigeria, (Nigeria).

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[3] TCC, p. 1-3.
[4] NHRI, p. 2 and 6.
[5] AI, p. 1, 5, HRW, p. 3, 5, Redress, p. 6, JS1, p. 5, JS2, p. 10, JS6, p. 17, MPV, p. 10 and JS7, p. 1. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.6 (Spain) and 83.8 (Malaysia).
[6] AI, p. 1, 5 and JS6, p. 17.
[7] Alkarama, p. 2, 3, ANND, p. 1, JS7, p. 1 and Redress, p. 6.
[8] JS1, p. 5.
[9] HRW, p. 5.
[10] MPV, p. 2, 3 and 9.
[11] JC, p. 6.
[12] JS6, p. 18.
[13] NHRI, p. 2 and 6.
[14] JS5, p. 2-3.
[15] JS6, p. 18.
[16] NHRI, p. 2 and 6, AI, p. 2, 5, HRW, p. 2, Alkarama, p. 4, and FLD, p. 4.
[17] Alkarama, p. 4.
[18] Alkarama, p. 4, NHRI, p. 6 and ANND, p. 3.
[19] JS6, p. 1, 17, JS7, p. 1, TCC, p. 1-3, and NHRI, p. 6.
[20] JS6, p. 18.
[21] AI, p. 5 and JS6, p. 18.
[22] TCC, p. 1-5.
[23] Redress, p. 4, 5.
[24] AI, p. 2, 5 and JS6, p. 17.
[25] Redress, p. 4, 5.
[26] Redress, p. 1 and JS6, p. p. 4, 5.
[27] CIVICUS, P. 2, 6, 8.
[28] CIVICUS, P. 2, 5, 9, JS6, p. 17 and Redress, p. 3, 4.
[29] Redress, p. 3, 4.
[30] JS2, p. 8-9. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.20 (Ecuador) and 83.30 (Canada).
[31] AI, p. 5.
[32] CRIN, p. 2.
[33] JS6, p. 19, ECLJ, p. 2, 4-6, JC, p. 2-5 and MPV, p. 2, 3 and 9.
[34] AI, p. 5.
[35] JS6, p. 19, JS7, p. 8 and MPV, p. 10.
[36] CIVICUS, P. 9.
[37] CRIN, p. 1, 3.
[38] MPV, p. 10.
[39] JS6, p. 13-15 and 19.
[40] SHRI, p. 8.
[41] MPV, p. 10.
[42] Alkarama, p. 4.
[43] NHRI, p. 3 and 7, AI, p. 2, Alkarama, p. 2 and JS6, p. 17.
[44] Redress, p. 5, 6.
[45] JS2, p. 10. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.51 (Kuwait) and 84.9 (Austria).
[46] SHRI, p. 8, CIVICUS, P. 9 and JS7, p. 1.
[47] CIVICUS, P. 9.
[48] Alkarama, p. 3.
[49] HRW, p. 1.
[50] MPV, p. 3, 4.
[51] SHRI, p. 7.
[52] MPV, p. 6, 7, 9 and 10.

[53] JS6, p. 15, 16 and 19 and MPV, p. 10.
[54] HRW, p. 3, 4, Redress, p. 4, 5, AI, p. 3-5, JS6, p. 5-7, 17, 18, JS7, p. 5-8 and JS2, p. 7. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.58 (Spain).
[55] HRW, p. 3, 4, AI, p. 3-5, JS6, p. 5-7, 17, 18, JS7, p. 5-8, JS2, p. 7 and Redress, p. 4, 5. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.58 (Spain).
[56] ECLJ, p. 2, 4-6, JC, p. 2-5.
[57] JS2, p. 6, 7, HRW, p. 3, 4 and JS7, p. 5-8. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.128 (Honduras).
[58] Redress, p. 4, 5.
[59] NHRI, p. 4 and 6, JS6, p. 7, 17, 19, JS7, p. 3, 4 and AI, p, 3.
[60] NHRI, p. 6.
[61] Alkarama, p. 6.
[62] JS6, p. 8-10, 18, JS7, p. 4, 5, AI, p, 3, 5, JS2, p. 4, 5. and NHRI, p. 4. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.19 (Singapore).
[63] JS6, p. 18.
[64] JS7, p. 4, 5.
[65] CIVICUS, P. 1-4, 7-8, JS5, p. 13-15, CIVICUS, P. 1-4, 7-8, ANND, p. 3 and 4 and FLD, p. 1, 2-4, JS2, p. 5, 6. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.76 (Poland).
[66] HRW, p. 3, Redress, p. 1-3, Alkarama, p. 3. Sudan did not accept recommendations 83.21 (Austria), 83.22 (France), 83.23 (Canada), 83.24 (Ireland), 83.25 (Republic of Korea), 83.26 (Switzerland) and 83.27 (United Kingdom).
[67] NHRI, p. 4 and 6.
[68] JS6, p. 2, 17.
[69] GIEACPC, p. 1-2.
[70] JS6, p. 16, 17 and 19.
[71] HRW, p. 5.
[72] CRIN, p. 1, 3.
[73] ANND, p. 1.
[74] MPV, p. 5.
[75] MPV, p. 5, 6 and 9 and JS3, p. 2-5 and 8.
[76] Redress, p. 4.
[77] ANND, p. 1.
[78] JS3, p. 5, 6, 8 and 9.
[79] JS6, p. 13-15.
[80] HRW, p. 5, Alkarama, p. 2, JS6, p. 18 and JS2, p. 8. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.129 (Slovenia) and 83.130.
[81] JS4, p. 10.
[82] HRW, p. 1.
[83] ANND, p. 3, AI, p, 3, JS6, p. 18 and 4, HRW, p. 1 and JS2, p. 8. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.129 (Slovenia) and 83.130 (Australia).
[84] JS2, p. 8. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.129 (Slovenia) and 83.130 (Australia).
[85] AI, p. 3-5.
[86] JS6, p. 18.
[87] HRW, p. 3, 4, AI, p. 3-5, JS6, p. 5-7, 17, 18, JS7, p. 5-8, JS2, p. 7 and Redress, p. 4, 5. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.58 (Spain).
[88] JS6, p. 17.
[89] Alkarama, p. 6 and CIVICUS, P. 2, 5, 9.
[90] NHRI, p. 4 and 6.
[91] Redress, p. 3, 4.
[92] JS6, p. 18.
[93] JS5, p. 10-11.
[94] JS6, p. 8-10, 18, AI, p, 3, 5 and NHRI, p. 4.
[95] JS1, p. 2-5. See also recommendations from Austria, Finland, Honduras, Republic of Korea.
[96] JS5, p. 6-7.
[97] NHRI, p. 4.

[98] JC, p. 2, SHRI, p. 3-4.
[99] JS5, p. 12-13, JS6, p. 13-15, JS7, p. 2 and 3, ECLJ, p. 2, 4-6, JC, p. 2-5, 4-6, and 3 SHRI, p. 3-4.
[100] SHRI, p. 5, 6, ADF, p. 3-6 and JC, p. 2-5.
[101] JS6, p. 13-15.
[102] JS2, p. 1-2 and 9-10. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.29 (Canada) and 83.48 (South Africa).
[103] JS5, p. 1-2, JS6, p. 10-12, 18, MPV, p. 2, 3 and 9 and JS7, p. 2.
[104] HRW, p. 2, AI, p. 1, 2, FLD, p. 3, ANND, p. 3.Alkarama, p. 6, JS5, p. 2-3, 3-6, 7-9., NHRI, p. 5 and 6. RWB/RSF, p. 1-2.
[105] JS5, p. 1-3, 3-6, 7-9., NHRI, p. 5 and 6. And RWB/RSF, p. 1-2.
[106] CIVICUS, P. 2, 6, 8, JS2, p. 4, 5. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.19 (Singapore).
[107] MPV, p. 2, 3 and 9.
[108] JS6, p. 10-12, 18.
[109] CIVICUS, P. 1-4, 7-8, JS5, p. 13-15, CIVICUS, P. 1-4, 7-8, ANND, p. 3 and 4 and FLD, p. 1, 2-4, JS2, p. 5, 6. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.76 (Poland).
[110] ANND, p. 4-5.
[111] NHRI, p. 5.
[112] JS2, p. 2-3. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.133 (Cuba).
[113] ANND, p. 3-4.
[114] ANND, p. 3.
[115] JS4, p. 1-2, 9, 10.
[116] NHRI, p. 5.
[117] JS2, p. 3, 4. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.142 (Turkey).
[118] ANND, p. 4-5.
[119] ANND, p. 4-5.
[120] JS2, p. 3. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.48 (Democratic Republic of Congo).
[121] JS3, p. 7 and 9.
[122] NHRI, p. 5.
[123] JS2, p. 3. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.148-151 (Algeria, Bahrain, Oman and Cuba).
[124] ANND, p. 4-5.
[125] AI, p, 3.
[126] JS2, p. 7. See also A/HRC/18/16 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1, recommendations 83.50 (Finland).
[127] JC, p. 3.
[128] NHRI, p. 5.
[129] JS6, p. 13-15.
[130] JS6, p. 19.
[131] NHRI, p. 5.
[132] AI, p. 3-5.
[133] JS4, p. 6, 8 and 9.
[134] NHRI, p. 2 and 6.
[135] NHRI, p. 6 and 7.
[136] JS4, p. 9, 10.
[137] JS5, p. 10-11.